



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
5 September 1989

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CONTENTS

5 September 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Agreement Signed With Angolan Party [Bujumbura Radio] 1

Cameroon

Cocoa Purchase Price Reduced [AFP] 1

Chad

Communique Announces Freeing of Libyan Prisoners [Ndamena Radio] 1

Radio Elaborates on Agreement With Libya [Ndamena Radio] 1

Habre Briefs Officials on Agreement With Libya [Ndamena Radio] 2

Opposition Group Wants French Troops Out [AFP] 2

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Mengistu Briefs Atlanta Talks Delegation [Addis Ababa Radio] 3

Delegation Departs for Atlanta [Addis Ababa International] 3

Tigray Rebels Claim Capture of Maychew, Korem [Voice of Tigray Revolution] 3

Blame Government for Fighting [AFP] 3

907 Prisoners Freed, 3 From Royal Family [Addis Ababa International] 4

Eritrean Front Commander Assassinated in Sudan [Manama WAKH] 4

EPLF Sets Condition for Negotiations [Manama WAKH] 4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on Cape Town Protests 5

Police Hinder 'Mass March' [SAPA] 5

Police Arrest, Charge Protesters [SAPA] 5

'Scores' Injured in Clashes [SAPA] 5

Police 'Remove the Media' [SAPA] 5

SABC News Crew Detained [SAPA] 6

'Close on 1,000' Arrested [SAPA] 6

Arrested Appear in Court [SAPA] 6

Vlok Spokesman Reacts [Johannesburg TV] 7

University To Close [Johannesburg Radio] 7

Protests Resume 4 Sep [SAPA] 7

Tutu Detained, Released 1 Sep [Johannesburg Radio] 7

Tutu Addresses News Conference [SAPA] 7

Deplores Security Force Raid [SAPA] 8

Police Arrest, Release Tutu, Clerics 4 Sep [SAPA] 8

Durban Beach Protest Ends [SAPA] 8

Durban Bombings Work of 'White Extremist Group' [SAPA] 9

Durban Police Arrest 200 Labor Protesters [Umtata Radio] 10

'Tension' Over Stayaway Reported in Durban [SAPA] 10

Tutu, Boesak Speak Following Durban Protests [Gaborone Radio] 10

Anti-Election Protesters March on Durban Streets	[SAP4]	11
Police Teargas Soweto Crowd; 1 Dies	[SAP4]	11
Judge Rejects Urgent Application on Soweto Rally	[SAP4]	11
Workers 'Largely' Ignore Movement Stayaway	[SAP4]	11
2,000 Indian Students Boycott Classes	[SAP4]	12
Strikes Over Labor Legislation 2 Sep	[SAP4]	12
Bomb Damages Bonteheuwel Railway Line	[SAP4]	13
Army's 'Secret Bases' Reportedly Supply UNITA	[SAP4]	13
SADF Denies Report	[SAP4]	13
Pik Botha Meets Pienaar, Ahtisaari in Pretoria	[SAP4]	14
Meets Press After Talks	[SAP4]	14
Pik Botha Discusses Namibia, Meeting U.S. Envoy	[Johannesburg TV]	14
De Klerk: 'Discrimination Must Be Eliminated'	[SAP4]	15
Further De Klerk Remarks	[SAP4]	15
Minister Hints at Postelection Mandela Release	[SOWETAN 1 Sep]	16
Paper Views Mandela Release Chances	[SUNDAY STAR 3 Sep]	16
MDM Sends De Klerk Open Letter	[SAP4]	17
National Party To Win With 'Reduced Majority'	[THE CITIZEN 4 Sep]	17
Treurnicht on Whites' Right to Own Territory	[Johannesburg Radio]	18
Treurnicht Says CP Offers Political Stability	[SAP4]	18
Paper Interviews MDM's Morobe on Elections	[NEW NATION 1-7 Sep]	19
ANC Officials Meet Press on Pretoria Talks	[NEW NATION 1-7 Sep]	20
PAC President Rejects OAU Position Paper	[BUSINESS DAY 4 Sep]	21
1 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues		21

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Minister Urges Savimbi To End War; Offers Post	[Maputo Radio]	24
Says RSA Aids UNITA	[Umtata Radio]	24
Government Said on Offensive To Retake Mavinga	[AFP]	24
Ministry Denies Mavinga Clashes	[Luanda Radio]	24
FAPLA Claims 147 Enemy Troops Killed 23-29 Aug	[Luanda Radio]	24

Lesotho

BBC: Lekhanya To Admit To Killing Student		25
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Mozambique

Renamo Says Cuban Troops Arrive	[Umtata Radio]	25
AFP Report		25
Angolan Foreign Minister Pays 'Brief Visit'	[Maputo Radio]	25
Meets RSA's Pik Botha	[Johannesburg TV]	26

Burundi

Agreement Signed With Angolan Party

EA3008220089 Bujumbura Domestic Service
in French 1100 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], Angola's ruling party, and the National Unity and Progress Party [UPRONA] have just signed a protocol agreement on cooperation. The agreement was signed in Bujumbura at the end of a 5-day visit to Burundi by an Angolan delegation. [passage omitted]

The agreement will run until 1991, when it can be renewed provided both parties give their consent in advance. The agreement stems from the joint desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation between Angolans and Burundians. Under the agreement, our two parties, MPLA and UPRONA, will exchange official delegations during congresses and other meetings of common interest. The two parties also agreed to intensify cooperation in political, economic and socio-cultural spheres. The two parties will exchange publications and will encourage cooperation between our news agencies so that we know each other better and cooperate better. [passage omitted]

Cameroon

Cocoa Purchase Price Reduced

AB0209195489 Paris AFP in French 1245 GMT
2 Sep 89

[Text] Yaounde, 2 Sep (AFP)—The price paid by the Cameroonian Government to purchase cocoa from the producers has been reduced by about 40 percent. A presidential decree published Friday [1 September] set the cocoa price for the 1989-1990 growing season to begin in September. For first- and second-grade quality, the purchase price, which had been 420 CFA francs, goes down to 250 CFA francs (Fr5) per kg and from 310 CFA francs to 150 CFA francs per kg for the "below standard" quality. Since 1985 and despite the fall in cocoa prices on the world market, Cameroon had maintained its cocoa purchase prices. On the other hand, the Cameroonian Government has done away with the bonus of 30 CFA francs per kg of cocoa. This money had been distributed by the National Office for the Commercialization of Essential Commodities [ONCPB] and added to the purchase price.

The 40-percent reduction in the purchase price and the abolition of the bonus was expected in economic circles because of the freeze in the world market prices of cocoa and the severe economic crisis Cameroon faces. This crisis was due in particular to the decrease in Cameroon's export receipts (oil, cocoa, coffee, and cotton). The production of cocoa of all qualities reached its maximum last year. Production amounted to 130,000 metric tons and according to the statistics released by the ONCPB, the expected production this year should reach

123,000 metric tons by 15 August. After taking this measure, the government "urged farmers to join in the war against the economic crisis."

The Cameroonian Government intends to make the cocoa market profitable by restructuring the ONCPB, by improving productivity and the quality of Cameroonian cocoa, and by reducing the commercialization cost.

Chad

Communique Announces Freeing of Libyan Prisoners

AB0109200289 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] In connection with the master agreement signed between the Chadian Government and the Libyan Government, we have just received a communique from the Presidency of the Republic.

Communique from the Presidency of the Republic: The Government of the Republic of Chad has just signed a master agreement in Algiers with the Libyan Government on a peaceful solution of the territorial conflict between the two neighboring countries. The signing of that agreement bears witness to Chad's determination to live in peace with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah with strict respect for its sovereignty, its territorial integrity, and its fundamental rights.

On this occasion, Chad has decided to free a group of Libyan prisoners. This is a gesture of goodwill and brotherliness by the Chadian Government to the brotherly people of Libya and their guide, who are celebrating today, 1 September 1989, the 20th anniversary of their revolution. The Government of the Republic of Chad, the National Union for Independence and Revolution, and the Chadian people hope that the Algiers agreement will open a new era of happy and fruitful relations for the brotherly Chadian and Libyan peoples.

Radio Elaborates on Agreement With Libya

AB0109214189 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Chad and Libya yesterday signed a master agreement in Algiers for the peaceful settlement of the border conflict between the two countries. With you, Moussa Dago, we shall see the major outlines of this agreement.

[Dago] Yes, it must be pointed out immediately that this is a master agreement and not a definitive settlement of the territorial conflict. The nuance is important. A master agreement is, as its name indicates, a framework, an outline within which there is a whole set of procedures to follow in order to arrive at a definitive settlement. So much for exact details.

Now, on the main features of this skeleton agreement: The two parties pledged first of all to settle their territorial conflict by all means possible, including taking the

case, within a 1-year deadline—in the event of failure to achieve a political solution—to the International Court of Justice in The Hague and submitting to its judgment; and taking the necessary measures for a jurisdictional settlement, that is, withdrawing the forces of the two countries from positions they are occupying in the disputed region, under the supervision of an African observation commission, and refraining from settlement in the region.

The two parties also agreed to free all prisoners of war in accordance with the modalities to be worked out, to reiterate their decision to call a cease-fire, and to refrain from interfering directly or indirectly in each other's internal affairs. Chad and Libya pledged to sign a treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness, and economic and financial cooperation, and they decided to set up a joint commission to work out modalities for the implementation of the agreement, and to take every measure required in this regard. In addition, the OAU ad hoc committee on the conflict will be called upon to carry out the follow-up of the implementation of the provisions of the present agreement.

These are the principal features of the document signed yesterday in Algiers by the Chadian and Libyan foreign affairs ministers. It must be said that through this text, Chad and Libya have demonstrated a real determination to settle their conflict. It is even known that this is the first time the two states have put their signatures on a binding document. This is a sign of that determination. One has only to hope that they will go all the way in the implementation of this agreement. But we will come back to it in our subsequent newscasts.

Habre Briefs Officials on Agreement With Libya

AB0209120289 Ndjamenia Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] A meeting chaired by the head of state, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre and extended to members of the government, the National Consultative Council, the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] Central Committee, and officers from all the units of the Chadian National Armed Forces, was held yesterday afternoon at the principal conference hall of the Ministry of External Relations. The report on this meeting is read by the deputy secretary general of the government, Mr Mbailao Beral Moise, acting for the minister of information and civic orientation.

[Begin Mbailao recording] A meeting, extended to members of the government, the National Consultative Council, UNIR, and officers of all the corps of the Chadian National Armed Forces, was held today, Friday, 1 September 1989 at 1700 under the chairmanship of His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic, head of state, founding chairman of UNIR. During this meeting, the president of the Republic (?briefed the officials) on the general agreement signed on 31 August 1989 in Algiers between the Republic of Chad and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute that has existed between the two neighboring countries for 20 years. The head of state recalled Chad's constant desire to settle this territorial conflict peacefully. He expressed the desire that this initiative, taken by the two countries, will bear fruit and help to arrive at a lasting and definitive peace (?in the interest) of our two peoples. [end recording]

Opposition Group Wants French Troops Out

AB0209220089 Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Sep (AFP)—The Chadian People's Revolutionary Movement [MRP] which is opposed to the Ndjamenia regime, is demanding the withdrawal of French troops stationed in Chad, following the agreement signed on 31 August in Algiers between the Chadian and Libyan Governments. In a communique issued in Brazzaville, where it has its headquarters, the MRP, one of the branches of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT), expressed "satisfaction" with the agreement which, it said, laid bare "the essentially structural character" of the Chadian crisis.

"The noisy campaign waged daily by the Ndjamenia despot"—a reference to President Hissein Habre—"on the sole theme of the Libyan threat; and the presence of foreign troops of aggression, notably French troops, are no longer defensible," the communique emphasized, demanding also that the Chadian Government abolish "the ransoms that are regularly collected from the population under the pretext of collecting contributions for the war effort." The MRP called on Chadian authorities to reflect on the "deep causes of the crisis" and to consider the conclusions of the national reconciliation conference held in Brazzaville in October 1984. That conference advocated the creation in Chad of a federal, secular, and democratic state.

The communique said the Ethiopian Government had prepared during the past six months for the fighting by amassing more than 10 divisions in northern Wollo and Gondar, equipped with logistic supplies.

Some brigades from the 102nd Airborne Division, previously stationed in Eritrea, and an elite commando unit trained by North Korean instructors were also deployed in the areas, the communique charged.

It said that on August 26, the government started deploying its 100th Infantry Brigade and 103rd Commando Brigade from Kobo to Chercher, the 117th Brigade from Korem to Kikufito, and the so-called Zendo and Azzo Battalions from Maichew to Mekhone.

The moves were said to be aimed at holding on to strategic positions deep in the liberated areas from which to start launching the offensive.

The whole effort, the communique went on, was aimed at putting the TPLF and EPRDF in a weaker position before peace talks opened "to compel them to accept lesser terms".

Talking peace on one side and launching an offensive on the other, the government "illustrated its unwillingness to solve the conflict by peaceful means", the statement alleged.

As a result, the rebel forces had been driven "to arm themselves better than before and to defend themselves and the liberated areas from the enemy's aggression".

"The new offensive shows to the world that the peace talks are just a manoeuvre or bluff", the communique concluded.

907 Prisoners Freed, 3 From Royal Family

EA0209183489 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Nine hundred and seven individuals who have been detained in the interest of public security and national integrity were set free today. Three of the 907 individuals were members of the royal family who were being held in detention. These were the last members of the royal family to be released. The others were set free at different times and allowed to lead their lives like any

other free citizen. Eighty-four others were political prisoners while the remaining 820 were common criminals who have completed part of their sentences.

Eritrean Front Commander Assassinated in Sudan

JN0409124689 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Doha, 4 Sep (WAKH)—Abdallah Idris Muhammad, chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], has said that the ELF Executive Committee member and deputy commander and chief of staff of the Eritrean Liberation Army, Mahmud Hasab Muhammad, was assassinated last night in the Sudanese city of Kassala.

The QATARI NEWS AGENCY cited Idris, who is currently visiting Doha, as saying that Isaias Afewerki's group perpetrated the assassination and that it is also carrying out extensive military operations against the five Eritrean factions which declared unity among them in August in Sanaa.

Idris accused the People's Front [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] of attempting to fragment Eritrean national unity.

EPLF Sets Condition for Negotiations

JN0309165189 Manama WAKH in English 1608 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 3 (GNA)—The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] Sunday announced its readiness to make the negotiations between EPLF and the Ethiopian Government, scheduled on September 7, a success on the condition that the Addis Ababa government abandons its earlier proposals of solving the Eritrean cause.

The Ethiopian proposals only include giving autonomy to the Eritrean people.

According to a statement published by the EPLF's bureau here, the front strongly rejected the halt of its armed struggle against the Ethiopian regime if the forthcoming negotiations did not achieve progress that leads to a political agreement on Eritrea's cause.

The Ethiopian foreign minister has recently announced in a press conference held in Addis Ababa that he will ask the EPLF's representatives to establish a ceasefire as a first step toward reaching an agreement between the two parties.

Ethiopia

Mengistu Briefs Atlanta Talks Delegation

EA0109195489 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] In accordance with the National Shengo's initiative on achieving a peaceful solution to the problem in the northern part of our country, members of the technical team who will hold talks with the Eritrean opposition on preliminary, procedural matters, received instructions today from President Mengistu Haile Mariam. Asefa Seyoum, ENA's palace reporter, has the details:

[Seyoum] The negotiators who will hold preliminary, procedural discussions on behalf of Ethiopia, with the Shabiyyah Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] in Atlanta, United States, on 7 September 1989, are:

Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and head of the WPE's foreign affairs department—head of delegation.

Comrade Bililign Mandefro, member of the WPE Central Committee and People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, PDRE, procurator general—member.

Comrade Tibebe Bekele, ambassador designate—member.

Comrade Fiseha Yimer, head of the legal affairs department at the Foreign Ministry—member.

The delegation, which was introduced to Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam by Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, will be assisted by various advisers. The discussions held by the technical delegation will center on procedural matters. Members of the main negotiating team will be named soon.

Comrade Merid Bekele, deputy minister of information will head the team of journalists, and Comrade Fiseha Zewde, a member of the WPE, will be the team's spokesman. He will be in Atlanta on 7 September 1989 to act as spokesman for the technical delegation which will discuss procedural matters.

The meeting at which Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam gave instructions to the members of the delegation was also attended by Comrade Snewandagn Belete, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee; Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the Politburo of the WPE Central Committee and deputy prime minister; and Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, alternate member of the Politburo of the WPE Central Committee and minister of internal affairs.

Delegation Departs for Atlanta

EA0309194489 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] A five-man Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee, today left for the USA to take part at the Atlanta talks on resolving the problem in the northern part of Ethiopia. The talks are aimed at discussing basic and procedural matters that will lead to substantive negotiations on resolving the problem in the northern part of Ethiopia. The five-man delegation comprises comrades elected from various professions and known for their efficiency.

Tigray Rebels Claim Capture of Maychew, Korem

EA0209162389 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic 0400 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] As you know, we have already reported the invasion of Chercher by the Fascist Workers Party of Ethiopia and the counterattack launched by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] forces, in which the fascist Dergue's 2d Army Brigade was completely destroyed. Continuing their counteroffensive, the EPRDF forces fought a fierce battle with the enemy the day before yesterday. The fighting continued until midday yesterday—that is, an entire day and night. In this battle the enemy's 17th and 1st Army Divisions were destroyed, and the townships of Maychew and Korem [southern Tigray and northern Welo] were captured by the EPDRF forces.

Listeners, we will give you details of this victory in our [word indistinct] program.

Blame Government for Fighting

NC0109184989 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT
1 Sep 89

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 1 (AFP)—The rebel Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) accused Ethiopian authorities of bluffing the world on its recent peace moves while "shamefully" starting a new offensive in Tigray, according to a TPLF communique received here late Friday.

The flareup of fighting in Tigray was reported to the Ethiopian National Shengo (parliament) by President Mengistu Haile Mariam on Thursday.

A communique sent to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE office here accused the Ethiopian Government of starting the "shameful offensive aimed at launching an offensive against the recently formed Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), a united democratic front comprising the TPLF and the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement (EPDM), in order to ultimately control the liberated area of Tigray and parts of Wollo and Gondar".

Reportage on Cape Town Protests

Police Hinder 'Mass March'

MB0209093389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0929 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town Sep 2 SAPA—Hundreds of police lined streets in central Cape Town today as participants in the proposed mass march on Parliament gathered at several rallying points around the city centre.

About 250 people, including Dr Allan Boesak, had assembled in this morning's drizzle at the St George's Cathedral Hall by 10:30 am, but it was still unclear how many others had gathered at various other points.

Dr Boesak told SAPA "all the roads out of the townships" had been blocked off by police.

Cars were being searched and passengers turned back. Dr Boesak said he knew of at least two busloads of students from Bellville who had been unable to get through.

"We are not going to be able to get the numbers we hoped," he said.

A Mass Democratic Movement spokesman told the St George's Hall group that there were seven rallying points grouped around Parliament.

Other venues were based in District Six, Bokaap and Greenmarket Square.

Marchers would be led by figures including Mrs Mary Burton of the Black Sash, Dr Boesak, Peninsula Technikon Rector, Mr Franklin Sonn, and Call of Islam leader, Moulana Faried Essack.

As Dr Boesak spoke, scores of policemen in uniform and plain clothes gathered in the streets adjacent to the hall.

Police Arrest, Charge Protesters

MB0209115089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1147 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town Sept 2 SAPA—Large numbers of press representatives and protesters arrested in central Cape Town this morning were being "processed" and charged with various offences under the emergency regulations, a police spokesman confirmed at lunchtime today.

The exact numbers of those arrested and the names of leaders would be furnished to police headquarters in Pretoria during the course of the afternoon and would probably be made public later today.

The spokesman confirmed also that the police were still dealing with "sporadic group forming" and said that the central city area was not yet entirely calm.

He expected however that once the Saturday shopping hours ended at around 2pm, the CBD [Central Business District] would probably run empty and police action scaled down.

He confirmed that media members who had been arrested would be formally charged under the emergency regulations and released. Charges against them would differ from those laid against protesters and other members of the public apprehended during this morning's action. It was expected that those who had been taken into custody would be home by this evening.

'Scores' Injured in Clashes

MB0209112289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1110 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town Sep 2 SAPA—Hundreds of heavily armed police are still congregated at the St George's Cathedral Hall where scores of injured people are receiving treatment following severe clashes between anti-apartheid protestors and police.

At least 400 people, including the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, were arrested earlier today when they attempted to stage a march on Parliament. Thirty journalists, among them SAPA's Ben McLennan and REUTER's Brendan Boyle, were also taken in.

An eye-witness told SAPA the police had this afternoon virtually sealed off the cathedral hall, stationing themselves throughout Wale Street. "The violence has abated. But there are still plenty of people in the church hall. Others, some of whom are seriously hurt, are out in the open receiving treatment from paramedics belonging to the Shawco charity organisation.

"The truck was allowed through onto the St George's premises about half-an-hour ago."

The eye-witness said there were more police than "I have seen in my entire life."

It is not known whether charges will be brought against Dr Boesak and other protestors.

Earlier today, hundreds of people converged on specific rallying points to begin the protest march.

Before his arrest, Dr Boesak told SAPA that several busloads of students from Bellville had been prevented from leaving the townships.

Police, he said, had manned roadblocks leading out of most townships. Cars and passengers were searched at all barricades.

Police 'Remove the Media'

MB0209113489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1129 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town Sept 2 SAPA—Police today arrested a SAPA staffer and about 30 other journalists who were

involved in media coverage of protest marches in Cape Town today while warnings were issued that even sterner action would be taken against the media.

The chief liaison officer for the minister of law and order, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said in response to inquiries about the arrests that police had received "clear orders to remove the media."

He said that the press had been warned in a telegram sent out by his office yesterday that action would be taken against them in terms of the emergency regulations if they were found at unrest situations.

Brigadier Mellet said this morning that the action taken against the media was three-fold:

- The media was warned before police action was taken to remove themselves from the situation;
- Those who did not do so were removed from the scene by the police;
- Those who returned to the action were arrested and all their notices, cameras and other possessions confiscated.

"We cannot allow these propaganda efforts by the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] to tarnish South Africa's image abroad where a destructive view is being created by totally slanted reports emanating from South Africa."

He said 186 foreign journalists had entered the country, saying they wanted to cover the general election.

"Not one has done so, they have come only to praise the MDM in international forums.

"We do not want to suppress the news but we are determined to withhold MDM propaganda from the outside world," he said.

He said the police had been inundated with demands for sterner action against protesters and complaints that the SAP [South African Police] was being too soft.

"A coloured man from Cape Town phoned me this morning to tell me that his car had been covered in purple dye. He said he didn't mind if his whole car was painted over completely as long as the police took action against those causing the disturbance in town," Brigadier Mellet said.

Journalists arrested today included Ben MacLennan of SAPA and Brendan Boyle of REUTERS.

SABC News Crew Detained

*MB0209135389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1344 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town September 2 SAPA—A television news crew of the state controlled SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] was among 52 journalists detained for three and half hours after the police round-up of pressmen during today's demonstrations in Cape Town.

All but two of the journalists were released shortly after 3pm [1300 GMT]. Two, Jimi Mathews and Aziz Tassiem, of Visnews, were told they would be held on yet-unformulated charges.

The journalists, plus several students, a hotel manager and a West German tourist—who was released early on—were all held under the emergency regulations but were not told under what section of the regulations this was being done.

They were informed they would be held "until Brigadier de Wahl decides to let you go". Most were arrested on the scene of today's protest shortly after police moved in on the marchers, and some, including Mr Mathews, wore purple dye-spattered clothing, evidence of the work of the police water cannon used against marchers in Burg Street. Eyewitnesses said during police action near St George's Cathedral, a policeman ordered the police video off the scene, placing his hand over the camera lens and pushing them back before realising his error—to the amusement of watching marchers. Some journalists amused themselves during the long wait by playing a baby grand piano in the large hall in which they were kept, while others organised an impromptu game of softball with a rolled-up newspaper.

'Close on 1,000' Arrested

*MB0209190689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1903 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 2 SAPA—Close on 1,000 people have been arrested in unrest-related incidents throughout the country since last night. SA [South Africa] police liaison officer Lieutenant-Colonel J.H. Labuschagne confirmed tonight.

Col Labuschagne said this figure included about 500 people in Cape Town who had staged a protest march on Parliament as well as others who had gathered at several points in the city.

The figure also included about 300 arrested at the University of Natal last night.

Arrested Appear in Court

*MB0209135589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1346 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 2 SAPA—More than 500 people, including 52 local and foreign journalists, are currently appearing in a temporary court on charges of illegal gatherings following violence that hit the Cape Town city centre earlier today.

Lt-Col J.M. Labuschagne of the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria told SAPA it was expected most of the arrested would be released on their recognisances by this evening.

"Among those arrested was Dr Allan Boesak. The people were arrested at the Goeie Hoop Sentrum, St George's

Cathedral and at the Gardens. The journalists were arrested after they were warned not to be at unrest situations in the city."

Lt-Col Labuschagne said police also confiscated 65 video-tapes depicting violence from two members of an international video news service.

Vlok Spokesman Reacts

*MB0209183289 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Text] A spokesman for Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has issued a statement on today's events in Cape Town.

Brigadier Leon Mellett said that media representatives removed by police had been warned that action might be taken and that they were not allowed to be present at the scene. He said up to now police had done everything possible to accommodate the media, but there had been no cooperation. He said the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] was not a mass democratic movement, but was simply aiming at gaining publicity, and the sympathy of the international community.

Brig Mellett said many overseas journalists had come to South Africa recently, and because they had willfully contravened the emergency regulations, the police had had no option but to act against them.

University To Close

*MB0209130289 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] The vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, has announced that the university will be closed tomorrow and Wednesday [6 Sep]. Dr Saunders said the decision had been taken on the advice of the Senate Committee because of the tension associated with the elections. He said academic activities would be rescheduled so that work was not lost.

Protests Resume 4 Sep

*MB0409113389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1125 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 4 SAPA—Unrest flared again in Cape Town this morning as pupils, their faces concealed by scarves erected a barrier of flaming tyres in Thornton Road, Athlone.

The pupils at the barricade fled moments before police arrived in several vans.

The vans circled the area and watched as the tyres burned down.

At nearby Hewat Training College about 300 students and pupils attended a rally in the college hall, where they danced and sang freedom songs.

No confirmation could be obtained on reports that a school in Bellville South was this morning "surrounded by police."

Graffiti artists over the weekend sprayed several Cape Town suburban railway stations with slogans reading "Release Our Leaders," "Free Our Leaders, Unban the ANC [African National Congress]," and "Forward to Purple Peoples' Power"—a reference to the police's use of purple dye in the water cannot directed against demonstrators during Saturday's [2 September] march in central Cape Town.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that a service planned for Dr Allan Boesak's Bellville South church at 10am tomorrow is being regarded as a major rally in the defiance campaign.

Tutu Detained, Released 1 Sep

*MB0109170389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] The Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu; the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel; and the rector of the Peninsula Technicon, Mr Franklin Sonn, were detained during a demonstration in central Cape Town today.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet, has confirmed that 36 people were detained by the police during a march near the houses of Parliament this afternoon. Among them were Archbishop Tutu and his wife, Leah, and Mrs Dorothy Boesak, the wife of Dr Alan Boesak.

They were taken to the Caledon Square Police Station where they were released after their particulars had been taken down.

The police have confirmed that 96 other people were removed from the scene of a demonstration in St George's Street, in Cape Town, this morning.

Tutu Addresses News Conference

*MB0109211189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2109 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 1 SAPA—More than 500 people attended a press conference in the Methodist church opposite Caledon Square Police Station tonight after Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Prof Jakes Gerwel and Mr Franklin Sonn had earlier been arrested.

Archbishop Tutu condemned "police brutality" during a demonstration outside security police headquarters this morning. He said that it was "the moral imperative" of people to disobey laws that were fundamentally unjust.

"Not to disobey unjust laws is to collaborate in their maintenance," he said.

The archbishop said: "We say to you Mr Vlok and you in the police and security forces that we won't rest until we have justice in this country.

"To Mr F.W. de Klerk I want to say, we are not interested in your elections, we are interested in freedom and we will defy you until that freedom comes."

Deplores Security Force Raid

*MB0109131789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1308 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Church of the Province]

[Text] Cape Town, [dateline as received]—Archbishop Desmond Tutu today attacked the South African Government for "persecuting the church" after a security police raid on the home and offices of the Anglican bishop of Pretoria, the Right Rev Richard Kraft.

He said the police had been interested mainly in material relating to the "standing for the truth" campaign launched by South Africa's major churches in May last year. They also raided the offices of the Pretoria Council of Churches.

He said it was a "scandal" that police could raid the home of a bishop of the church in a country that claimed to be Christian. "It is reminiscent of the excesses of Stalinism in the Soviet Union," he added.

The full text of Archbishop Tutu's statement read:

"We deplore in the strongest possible terms the security police raid on people of the stature of the Right Reverend Richard Kraft, Bishop of Pretoria, and the people who work with him in the Pretoria Council of Churches.

"It is a scandal that police can raid the home and office of a bishop of the church in a country that claims to be Christian. It is reminiscent of the excesses of Stalinism in the USSR.

"The police appeared interested mainly in material relating to the standing for the truth campaign. The highest policy-making body of the Anglican Church has formally endorsed this campaign and we commend our fellow Christians in Pretoria for their commitment to it.

"The fundamental principle underlying the campaign is to carry out peaceful activities which witness to gospel truths: among them, that people are made for sharing, for fellowship and for interdependence, and that barriers between them should be torn down.

"Growing state action against the standing for the truth campaign is a direct attack on church activities central to the proclamation of the gospel in South Africa. To attack the campaign is to persecute the church of Jesus Christ.

"The Anglican Church declares its solid support for those in Pretoria who are implementing the campaign, including the Pretoria Council of Churches, Bishop

Richard and the Very Rev Robin Briggs, dean of Pretoria. We assure them also of our prayers."

Police Arrest, Release Tutu, Clerics 4 Sep

*MB0509050089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2158 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 4 SAPA—Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Beyers Naude and nine other church officials and lawyers were arrested by riot police outside the Methodist Church in Cape Town shortly tonight.

"The group, which also included the Anglican dean of Cape Town, the Rev Colin Jones and the Rev Lionel Louw, chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, was taken to the Caledon Square Police Station. They were held in the police cells and released about 90 minutes later," Mr John Allen, Archbishop Desmond Tutu's media secretary said in a statement tonight.

The group had gone to the Methodist Church from St George's Cathedral after hearing that police were blockading the church.

"When they arrived, the streets were largely deserted, but a yellow police Casspir vehicle was parked up against the church door, blocking it completely.

"The archbishop and other members of the group, went up to the Casspir and made it clear to police they objected to a police vehicle blocking of a church in a Christian country.

"When police asked the small group of people to disperse, the churchmen and lawyers asked members of the public to leave, but remained there themselves. They had heard that some people were trapped in the church.

"They went to the police station at the request of the riot police. Later, after the release, they returned to the church and ensured that those who were inside were allowed to disperse freely," Mr Allen said.

Durban Beach Protest Ends

*MB0309151289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1413 GMT 3 Sep 89*

[By Mervyn Orchard]

[Text] Durban Sept 3 SAPA—About 5,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators—most of them blacks and Indians and possibly 200 whites—took over Durban's "white" beaches for about two hours today.

Police maintained a massive presence throughout the day but kept a low profile. About 50 protesters were detained and removed in police vans.

Between 11am and 1pm, when the demonstration was at its peak, the line of demonstrators stretched about 2km

from the main swimming area at South Beach to the Seine Fishermen's Beach in the south near the harbour entrance.

Another 5,000 people—mostly whites plus some Indians and a few blacks—lined the pavements to watch what many believed could have become a confrontation.

But apart from moving in quickly on apparent demonstration ringleaders—possibly guided by an SAP [South African Police] helicopter which hovered overhead much of the time—and making what appeared to be "selected" arrests, the police confined themselves to the role of interested onlookers.

A number of white right-wingers carrying quirts and with the words "whites only" painted in black on the backs of their shirts or on their upper arms, threatened to move in as the protest began.

However, they were restrained by police though they frequently called on them to "skiet hulle dood (shoot them dead)."

The first demonstrators began arriving at the South Beach area at about 10am. Within an hour their number had grown to about 500 and a steady stream of reinforcements marched along the sands from Anstey's Beach further south.

Police initially took up positions at each end of the main group that arrived but when the main body of protestors began their march from Anstey's Beach they dispersed and withdrew.

Many of the protesters brought young children with them. Some changed into bathing costumes and entered the water. Others played beach games with soccer balls.

Police watched them dispassionately until about 11:30am when between six and eight arrests were made.

At about 12:15pm a new group of protesters marched from Anstey's Beach to join the main body and again the police moved off.

This group, numbering about 1,000, was largely made up of black youths, many of them in their early teens or younger. They were much noisier than the earlier groups had been.

It was from these protesters that the majority of arrests, totalling about 50, were made. These people were also hustled to nearby police vehicles and at least two white women were among those detained.

Earlier police ordered a white woman photographer to accompany them. After about 20 minutes the police released her and she returned to the beach front. It could not be ascertained if she was a press photographer.

Two TV camera men were also led from the beach by police. Police would not say if they were local or overseas journalists.

Many of the demonstrators wore yellow, cap-style eyeshades, with the words "Open the Beaches" on them. Other protesters wore t-shirts with the slogan "All God's Beaches for All God's Children" on their backs.

Others wore t-shirts with UDF [United Democratic Front] or COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] slogans.

Regular white bathers at "their" beaches mixed with the demonstrators much of the time as did a handful of surfers. And lifesavers remained at their posts throughout the demo.

At about 12:50pm the majority of the demonstrators began walking back to Anstey's Beach.

Police followed them and in some cases mixed in among them as the demo drew to its close shortly after 2pm.

Durban Bombings Work of 'White Extremist Group'

*MB0209092189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0918 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sep 2 SAPA—Several "light explosions"—apparently the work of an unidentified white right-wing group protesting planned anti-apartheid protests today of segregated beaches—occurred adjacent to the Durban beachfront areas early this morning, a police spokesman told SAPA.

"These took the form of plastic bombs placed in small rubbish bins, and with each explosion pamphlets were distributed," he said.

The spokesman added: "They were distributed by a so-called white extremist group."

The SAP [South African Police] had removed a large number of the pamphlets, but they did not reveal the message in the pamphlets.

He said the wording of the pamphlets expressed anger "against members of another colour group who wanted, by means of moving into several beach areas in Durban, to protest against the system of some beaches being reserved for whites only."

The regional commandant of the SAP for Natal, Major-General Johan van Nieker, had appealed to all groups not to take part in illegal activities where such activities might lead to polarisation, confrontation and possible violence, the police spokesman said.

The police would ensure that the safety of the public was guaranteed and that law and order was not jeopardised.

Members of the Mass Democratic Movement are scheduled to protest against beach apartheid in Durban later today. They have also planned a protest picnic at Addington Beach at midday tomorrow.

Durban Police Arrest 200 Labor Protesters

*MB0109150489 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] Police in Durban have arrested about 200 people following protests against controversial labor laws. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Begin Rickard recording] A number of students from the University of Natal's medical school have been picked up by police while walking from their campus to the main university campus several blocks away.

Vice principal of Natal University, Professor Chris Creswell, said he estimated about 200 students were involved, and the university was organizing lawyers to arrange bail for them all.

Medical school SRC [Students' Representative Council] members told me that students were marching to the Howard College campus as part of a protest against the Labor Amendment Act. They had turned into Francois Road from Umbilo Road when they were surrounded by police. The students sat down, and the police began ferrying them off.

A police official said he could not yet confirm how many were involved, but said at about 1400 police had taken action at Berea Station, on Bartel Road, and outside the university. [end recording]

'Tension' Over Stayaway Reported in Durban

*MB0509073089 Johannesburg SABA in English
0728 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 5 SABA—Tens of thousands of black workers in Durban have heeded a stayaway call from the mass democratic movement [MDM] for today and tomorrow.

The MDM called on the workers not to go to work in protest against tomorrow's general election.

Reports from townships say that tension is running high, with a few incidents of stone throwing and vehicles set alight being reported.

Buses and minibuses have come to a standstill. The entire fleet of Durban PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses has been parked at its various depots because drivers have not reported for work.

Durban corporation buses have not been operating for the past three weeks as their drivers have been on strike.

Inland, hundreds of KwaZulu transport buses are not operating throughout Natal today. Impendhle Bus Services, which is based in Howick, had some buses turned away at Mpophomeni, but buses were moving between Mcumeni and Howick today.

A strong police presence has been deployed in all major townships in Durban as well as at railway stations.

Several supermarkets have been affected by the stayaway and the Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket had to hire housewives and casual staff.

Mr Chris Murch, general manager of the hypermarket said their black staff had warned them about the stayaway.

"We have made alternative arrangements and have hired housewives and casual workers. In so far as our coloured and Indian staff are concerned we will be providing transport to bring them to work," said Mr Murch.

Restaurants in the Central Durban area have also been affected and many owners said early today that kitchen staff, as well as waiters and waitresses had not arrived for work.

Milk deliveries will be slow but normal today, according to a spokesman for Creamline Dairies.

He said almost all the staff had turned up for work, but this was probably because more than 200 workers had slept on the premises last night.

At KwaMashu, three homes of policeman were petrol-bombed last night. There were no injuries and damage was slight.

A KwaZulu police vehicle was shot at this morning and later petrol-bombed.

According to some residents, barricades were thrown into all roads leading out of the township, as well as from Ntuzuma.

Several reports of stone-throwing was also reported at KwaMashu.

Tutu, Boesak Speak Following Durban Protests

*MB0209071989 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] South Africa's antiapartheid church leader, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, says the campaign of defiance aimed at Wednesday's general election, in which blacks are excluded, will not end once polling is over. And another leading antiapartheid activist, the Rev Alan Boesak, told white supporters of the campaign to join a boycott of the election.

The two men were speaking after the latest act of defiance in which thousands of people of different races went swimming and played on a whites-only beach in Durban. The police did not attempt to break up the protest although it did detain about 60 people, including a group which unfolded a flag of the African National Congress.

Anti-Election Protesters March on Durban Streets

*MB0509065289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0549 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 5 SAPA—Scores of anti-vote demonstrators took to the streets during the afternoon peak hour in Durban's central business district yesterday.

Members of the Durban Central Residents Association, the Natal Indian Congress and the Muslim Youth Movement held up "Don't Vote" posters from Carlisle Street along every intersection with Grey Street up to Pine Street.

Thousands of people returning home from work gave the demonstrators the "thumbs-up" sign.

There was a police presence throughout the demonstration which started at 4pm and went on until early evening.

A number of demonstrators had their names taken down, but a contingent of lawyers kept a watchful eye over the police action.

President of the Durban Central Residents Association, Mr Sayed Iqbal Mohamed, said the demonstration went off peacefully and no arrests were made.

"It was an orderly peaceful, non-violent protest against the elections and we believe that we got our message across to many people," said Mr Mohamed.

He said the demonstration was part of the three organisations' defiance campaigns.

Police Teargas Soweto Crowd; 1 Dies

*MB0309202989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2028 GMT 3 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 3 SAPA—A man was killed today by a human stampede at the Orlando Stadium in Soweto when police fired teargas to disperse a crowd of music revellers who had gathered for Soweto's first spring music festival. The police action followed a warning to one of the organisers that the festival was an illegal gathering in terms of the emergency regulations.

A police spokesman, Lt-Col J.H. Labuscagne, tonight said police had given permission for the festival to be held between 9am and 6pm.

He said at 6.10pm and again at 6.20pm the police ordered the crowd to disperse. Beer bottles and cans were thrown at police who then fired teargas into the crowd, he said.

Lt Col Labuscagne said the body of a black man was found in the stadium after the crowd had left. He said no other injuries were reported.

The organisers of the festival condemned the police action and described it as "unwarranted", reports a SAPA correspondent in Soweto.

While one of the organisers was conveying the police message to the crowd, police fired teargas and everyone scattered, he said.

The festival, organised to raise funds for the Takalani Home for the handicapped, featured the "who's who" of South African music, including superstar Brenda Fassie-Mbambo, Sakhile, Soul Brothers, Mahahlathini, Mahotella Queens and many others.

It ended before reggae star Lucky Dube and the Lesotho-based Sankomota could play.

Judge Rejects Urgent Application on Soweto Rally

*MB0209114789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 2 SAPA—The South African Council of Churches [SACC] today lost an urgent application to stage a mass rally for peace at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto.

The application was launched a day after the authorities placed a ban on it despite the Soweto City Council granting permission for the SACC to use the centre.

SACC spokesperson, Mr Saki Macozoma, told SAPA the judge rejected the application on the grounds that the meeting would be held outdoors.

Alternative arrangements are to be announced this afternoon.

Workers 'Largely' Ignore Movement Stayaway

*MB0509073789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0713 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 5 SAPA—Workers commuting from black areas to central business districts and industrial townships today, largely ignored a mass democratic movement call for the start of a two-day protest action against tomorrow's general election.

First assessments by the South African Transport Services [SATS] indicated commuter rail traffic was not as seriously affected as first feared. A SATS spokesman said computer figures were still being awaited.

Barricades of burnt tires blocked some Soweto streets and some shops were shut, but significant numbers of commuters travelled into work and pupils were going into school. There appeared to be uncertainty as to whether the protest, called jointly by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), was scheduled for today or tomorrow only.

At two primary schools in Zola, Soweto, pupils arrived in large numbers and nurses stepped off buses and taxis at the Baragwanath bus and taxi terminals.

Rail traffic appeared normal at Naledi and Ikwezi stations.

In Johannesburg, companies with huge work forces said they preferred to wait until later in the day for accurate attendance figures. But Gold Fields of South Africa (GFSA) reported normal turnouts at all mines.

THE STAR's Pretoria Bureau reported normal attendance at the workplace and at schools in black areas.

The only significant stayaway was staged by NUMSA [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa] members at the SAMCOR [South African Motor Corporation] motor plant near Silverton. NUMSA took a decision earlier to support the MDM's call.

Activity appeared normal in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Soshanguve where taxis, buses and trains were running normally, with about the usual number of passengers.

It is understood that some workers were told by their employers yesterday that failure to report for work today would result in the deduction of a day's pay.

Others were told they would be expected to work overtime to make up for time lost.

About 80 per cent of the Tembisa workforce went to work today and there also appeared to be uncertainty whether the stayaway call was only for election day.

Although bus stops and taxi ranks were less congested than usual, children in school uniforms were seen in their usual numbers.

At the Kempton Park industrial area of Spartan, large numbers of workers alighted from buses for work.

2,000 Indian Students Boycott Classes

*MB0409185389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1826 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 4, SAPA—About 700 Indian students attended a mass rally in Lenasia today to protest against Wednesday's tri-cameral parliamentary elections.

More than 2000 students are boycotting classes in the area to register their discontent over the poll.

The week-long boycott spread today when about 300 students of Lenasia South High School and 200 of Azara High joined the protests.

No incidents were reported at the mass meeting today with the security police keeping a low profile outside. Students said a few of their colleagues were questioned after they left the hall at 2pm.

SRC [Students' Representative Council] members and representatives of the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Lenasia Women's Congress and the Lenasia Youth League addressed the meeting.

Students sat on the floor of the hall and sang songs to modern-day popular tunes, mocking people who are part of the tri-cameral parliament, while they waited to be addressed by speakers.

Topaz High School students said they were at first not allowed to leave the school premises when the principal ordered that the gates be locked. But militant students requested that the gates be unlocked to allow them to leave for the meeting, or "they would tear down the fence."

SRC members who spoke at the meeting reflected on past students campaigns and urged students to stand up for their beliefs.

Strikes Over Labor Legislation 2 Sep

*MB0109131489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1303 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 1, SAPA—Work stoppages to protest against labour legislation took place at dozens of plants and factories across the Cape Peninsula and in the Boland today.

The stoppages arise from decisions taken at last weekend's worker's summit in Johannesburg at which unions decided on a programme of peaceful protest against the Labour Relations Amendment Act [LRA] and the tri-cameral elections.

Unions offices in Cape Town and the Boland reported that stoppages were taking place in most of the plants at which they were organised.

Spokesmen for the unions said these were mostly two-hour stoppages.

Callers to a Cape Town newspaper (THE ARGUS) reported stoppages at workplaces across the industrial spectrum, including the Western Province Cricket Club.

Unions also reported protests at metal closures in Paarden Island and Montague Gardens, Marley and Golnix in Bellville Prices Candles in Observatory.

Further stoppages were reported from the municipal abattoir and municipal workers in Maitland and Ndabeni were reported to have held marches early today.

A city tramways spokesman said there had been a "substantial" decrease in passengers carried today.

The mass democratic movement has embarked on a programme of peaceful protest action against the LRA and the elections.

About 10 members of the Media Workers of South Africa (MWASA) protested briefly outside newspaper house in St George's Street.

Riot police and vans took up positions on De Waal Drive opposite the University of Cape Town early this

morning as university canteen and residence workers downed tools and marched through the campus.

A member of the SRC [Student's Representative Council] said about 100 workers were involved in the protest.

The Cape Chamber of Industries reported a series of calls from employers in all industries, and throughout the peninsula where stoppages were occurring.

A spokesman for the National Council of Trade Unions in the Boland said most factories in the region where the federation's affiliates were organised had planned action.

Bomb Damages Bonteheuwel Railway Line

*MB0509080689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0755 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 5 SAPA—The second bomb blast within 12 hours occurred in the Cape Peninsula early this morning and damaged the railway line at Bonteheuwel, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Nobody was injured and trains from Khayelitsha and Langa were delayed for a while.

A police spokesman said the blast had been caused by an SPM limpet mine shortly after 5am.

Damage was minimal and the service was back to normal.

Just before midnight last night a bomb exploded at a polling station at Eerste River causing damage to the roof and windows of the civic centre.

Army's 'Secret Bases' Reportedly Supply UNITA

*MB0109120889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1205 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] London Sept 1 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] has two secret bases near Okongo in north-eastern Owamboland [Namibia] which are used by intelligence personnel to supply the Angolan rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], according to diplomatic sources cited in an article in the London GUARDIAN newspaper today.

Writing from Windhoek, the newspaper's correspondent, Victoria Britain, says armoured Casspir supply convoys, as well as trucks, have been seen crossing into Angola in this area.

"Bushmen have recently been armed with new rifles and headmen who work with the South Africans against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] have armed gangs in their compounds," she writes. No indication of the identity of the diplomatic sources is given. In terms of last year's peace agreements between

South Africa, Angola and Cuba, the South African Government undertook to cease all support for Dr Jonas Savimbi's fighters waging a civil war against the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government. In terms of the UN Resolution 435 independence programme also accepted for Namibia last year, the SADF is officially reduced to a force of 1500 men confined to bases to be monitored by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

The South African Government maintains it has ceased support for UNITA since the implementation of Namibia's independence plan on April 1.

SADF Denies Report

*MB0109150889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1449 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 1, SAPA—It was absolute "nonsense (snert)" that the South African Defence Force [SADF] maintained two secret bases at Okongo in Northern Namibia from which intelligence personnel supplied Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel Movement, an SADF spokesman said in Windhoek today.

He was commenting on a report in today's London GUARDIAN newspaper attributed to unnamed diplomatic sources that armoured Casspir vehicles and trucks had been seen in the area crossing the border into Angola.

The newspaper's correspondent writing from Windhoek, Victoria Britain, claimed bushmen had been equipped with new rifles and tribal headmen working with the South Africans against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] had "armed gangs in their compounds."

The SADF spokesman said the report was utter nonsense and that the South African military had no bases in Namibia other than at Grootfontein and Oshivelo where the residual force of 1,500 was being monitored by the United Nations.

It would be simply impossible to conceal the movements of vehicles such as Casspirs from the large contingents of UN military personnel stationed in northern Namibia.

"It is simply not true," he said.

A UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said he was receiving allegations all the time about bases but it had no information to support the allegations about SADF bases at Okongo or anywhere else in northern Namibia.

If people had information about such bases and their exact locations, the UN Transition Assistance Group would "only be too happy to look into it," he said.

Pik Botha Meets Pienaar, Ahtisaari in Pretoria

*MB0109151189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1440 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 1 SAPA—The administrator of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative to the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, had discussions at the state guest house in Pretoria with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today.

A senior foreign affairs spokesman said he could not divulge details of what was discussed, but indicated that Mr Botha would later this afternoon talk to the press about it.

Meets Press After Talks

*MB0109165689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1643 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 1 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today sought key assurances on the SWA/Namibia peace process from the UN special representative in the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and Administrator-General Louis Pienaar.

Speaking to the press after the talks this afternoon at the state guest house in Pretoria, Mr Botha said he had wanted to know from Mr Ahtisaari what had been done to verify the number of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] members still outside Namibia, who could still come in and bedevil the process, and where they were.

He had also raised the SA [South Africa] Government's disapproval of a UN resolution this week which implied that SA was not adhering fully to the peace plan.

The SA Government was concerned that a repetition could occur of the April 1 SWAPO incursion, and he had wanted an assurance from Mr Pienaar that he had the means to counteract any such repetition.

On April 1 there had been the means to do so.

Mr Botha described as "laughable" allegations in the British press today that SA had secret bases supplying UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Mr Ahtisaari had not even raised the issue.

Mr Botha said Mr Ahtisaari would report back to UN secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar and to the SA Government, whilst also taking up the issue of the "one-sided" UN resolution with various other governments.

Mr Botha said the figures he had seen about the number of SWAPO members who could endanger the peace process had reassured him that tensions could be reduced.

He added that there had been "differences of opinion" at today's talks, which required attention.

The talks had been a continuation of recent ones he had had with Dr Perez de Cuellar in Pretoria.

Pik Botha Discusses Namibia, Meeting U.S. Envoy

*MB0109185789 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1810 GMT 1 Sep 89*

[Text] Marti Ahtisaari, UN special representative in South-West Africa/Namibia, and the new U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Bill Swing, were today asked that South Africa be treated with greater respect, including at the United Nations.

The request was made by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha after meeting separately with Ahtisaari and Swing in Pretoria.

Ahtisaari was accompanied by Louis Pienaar, administrator general of South-West Africa/Namibia.

Botha also expressed his dissatisfaction with the recent Security Council resolution on South-West Africa/Namibia.

He gave his impressions to newsmen after the two meetings:

[Begin Botha recording in English] I already, I think, indicated some of my problems with that resolution. It is one-sided. The resolution, in the first instance, completely ignores the fact that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] was in the first instance responsible for endangering the whole peace process. I think there's no one in the world who doubts that.

Now, here, you have a resolution saying that all parties must adhere and comply with the various provisions of the various agreements—South Africa is in the forefront of the parties that have throughout complied with its commitments—particularly where they single us out, saying that all parties must comply, in particular South Africa, as if we have done something in contravention or in violation of any of our commitments.

He will report to Dr de Cuellar, and we're also taking up this matter with various governments, urging them that evenhandedness must be seen, and it is not enough to pay lip service to the concept of evenhandedness and neutrality, and we would require, as I say, verification of the number of SWAPO who are still in a position to pose a threat to the security of the territory.

I think we've made some progress. I think we've made some progress. I now have that figure. If it is correct, then the danger would not be as grave as we thought. [end recording]

Botha also expressed his dissatisfaction with the Security Council resolution this afternoon when he met Bill Swing, the new U.S. ambassador to South Africa.

Swing paid a courtesy call on Botha this afternoon after Ahtisaari's visit.

Before meeting Botha, Swing said he is looking forward to working closely with parties and groupings in South Africa. He said he believed that the United States can be of assistance to South Africa in its move toward a society free of apartheid.

After his meeting with Swing, Botha said he had informed the new ambassador about the latest developments in southern Africa:

[Begin Botha recording in English] As you can imagine, and we've been a considerable time together, to inform him fully of the ex-state president's visit and my own visit to President Mobutu, Dr Kaunda, Dr Savimbi, because there is still a serious situation in Angola.

And, as the Americans have been directly involved in all this with us over the years, I urged him to convey certain of my views to his government, with the request to do their utmost also in an endeavor to prevent the situation from getting worse.

I also informed him of my conversation with Mr Ahtisaari, and likewise urged him to inform his government that South Africa expects evenhandedness and expects to be treated with greater respect than has been the case the last week in the Security Council. [end recording]

De Klerk: 'Discrimination Must Be Eliminated'

*MB0209183089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1738 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Embargoed until 1800 GMT on 4 Sep]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 4 SAPA—Acting State President F.W. de Klerk, saying apartheid must go, said tonight only the National Party's [NP] policy would bring about a just and viable new South Africa.

"Only the National Party's policy and direction can assure a new South Africa—a new South Africa which will be just and strong," Mr de Klerk told an election meeting in Johannesburg.

He said the National Party offered participation in government and equal opportunities to all South Africans.

"Discrimination must be eliminated. That is fair. There is no other alternative," he said.

His party offered a safeguard against domination by any group. "Domination in whatever form is unfair," the NP leader said.

Further De Klerk Remarks

*MB0409212989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2048 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 4 SAPA—Acting State President and leader of the National Party [NP], Mr F.W. de Klerk tonight appealed to the electorate to put South

Africa on the "road of hope" by voting for his party and giving it a strong mandate on Wednesday.

Mr de Klerk said it was only the NP's police which could assure a new South Africa which was "just and strong."

Addressing a meeting of about 600 people in the Johannesburg City Hall tonight, he said the NP was committed to "sensible policies and dynamic action" in the best interests of all South Africans.

He said the main question that had to be answered was how to broaden democracy without destroying as had happened in other African countries.

The solutions offered by the Conservative Party [CP] and the Democratic Party [DP] faced up to half of the realities in South Africa.

"Both the CP and the DP have each only half a police for dealing with the realities of the country. The NP is the only party which takes the realities into account and has formulated a policy to deal with them."

He appealed to voters to put aside grievances and "gossip politics and negativism."

There were valid grievances about the state of the economy which had gone through a base phase, but the NP had devised an economic plan aimed at putting the situation right.

Mr de Klerk this year's election campaign had been one of the longest ever and hinted that he might take steps to provide for snap elections in the future.

He was concerned at the personal attacks that had been made on him by the CP and the DP in this election. "I have come to expect it from the CP, but have been surprised by the DP who have always presented the image of being gentlemen."

He said the DP had also tried to introduce the element of language divisions into the party political arena. It had been suggested by DP Leader Dr Denis Worrall at private meetings that English speakers traditionally did not have a spiritual home in the NP.

This was entirely untrue, and the NP was the only party which received support from Whites from all parts of the South African spectrum.

Before Mr de Klerk arrived at the meeting, a group of demonstrators carrying placards staged a sit-in outside the City Hall. They were asked to disperse by the police, and moved off after about 20 minutes.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who acted as chairman, told the meeting that South Africa was on the way back to international respectability.

He said Mr de Klerk had had meetings with several European leaders, and had told them exactly the same as he had told voters in South Africa. That was that South

Africa was about to enter a new era which would give new opportunities to all the country's people.

Minister Hints at Postelection Mandela Release

MB0209174189 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
1 Sep 89 p 5

[Text] The minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has hinted strongly that African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela may be released after the general election next Wednesday.

He said acting President F.W. de Klerk would "without doubt" give the matter further attention after September 6.

Coetsee, leader of the National Party in the Free State, was speaking in an interview with DIE VOLKSBLAD, the pro-NP daily in Bloemfontein.

He has had several meetings with Mr Mandela and was instrumental in setting up the surprise 45-minute talk over tea with then President Botha at Tuynhys on July 5. Coetsee sat in on the meeting.

"Many people view you as the man carrying the key to Mr Mandela's cell," the interviewer said in a wide-ranging discussion. "Where do we stand now with him? Is another phase coming in his apparent step-by-step release?"

Coetsee: "It began with our last public exercise when it became known that he endorsed peaceful development.

"We are not married with the demand that he should distance himself from violence before he is released. That has already been said by Mr P.W. Botha.

"We will judge the matter objectively—not just on the grounds of rejecting violence. I think the matter will undoubtedly get De Klerk's attention after September 6."

Paper Views Mandela Release Chances

MB0309153589 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English
3 Sep 89 p 4

[By David Breier]

[Text] The odds are against the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and other spectacular initiatives in the first few months of Mr F.W. de Klerk's presidential term.

That is the word in Pretoria where caution is already beginning to set in in the government, which this week expects a further five-year Nat mandate with a reduced majority.

Government sources are concerned that after Mr de Klerk take office, there will be a "100-day" syndrome in which the country and the world will expect spectacular results in the first 100 days of Mr de Klerk's reign.

Mr de Klerk himself has warned against unrealistic expectations and has blamed anti-government elements for raising false hopes.

This week further expectations were raised about the imminent release of jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader, Mr Mandela, in an interview which the minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, conducted with Nasionale Pers.

Mr Coetsee said Mr Mandela had changed his views over the years in that he now granted the Government's case a limited position. Mr Coetsee also referred to the Government's existing policy, announced by former President Mr P.W. Botha some time ago, that it was not essential for Mr Mandela and other political prisoners to renounce violence before they were released.

Mr Mandela recently committed himself to peaceful solutions.

Mr Coetsee said he believed that after Wednesday's election Mr de Klerk would undoubtedly give the matter further attention.

This interview was later interpreted in some quarters as a hint that Mr Mandela would be released.

But Pretoria is approaching his release with great caution and it is only likely to happen when all the circumstances favour it, including the security climate and the likelihood that it will promote negotiation. The present state of unrest, following the Mass Democratic Movement's defiance campaign, is regarded as the worst climate in which to release him.

Government thinking is that there is no point in releasing Mr Mandela merely as a gimmick to add shine to Mr de Klerk's first 100 days in office or to look good before South Africa's loan repayments become due early next year.

It is also regarded as highly unlikely that any other major initiatives can be achieved by the end of this year because of practicalities.

Mr de Klerk is likely to appoint his Cabinet before the end of this month. New Ministers will need about a month to find their feet, by which time it will be late October with barely a month before the Christmas recess.

What the Government has in mind is a "long haul" involving talks about talks and the slow removal of black suspicions about what the National Party regard as their own sincere intentions.

Mr de Klerk's style, despite his pre-election oratory, is not expected to follow the quick fix school of thought.

MDM Sends De Klerk Open Letter

MB0409215489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2143 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 4 SAPA—In an open letter to the acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] called on the government not to impede a planned national peaceful protest on September 5 and 6.

The letter, signed by members of the MDM, including Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches; Jay Naidoo, general secretary of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]; and Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the UDF [United Democratic Front], said it opposed the forthcoming elections which were racist as they excluded the majority of South Africans on the basis of their colour.

"Your elections on September 6th still symbolise apartheid and the perpetuation of white minority rule. The tricameral system is even rejected overwhelmingly in the Indian and coloured communities, where those who participate are in the minority and are seen as junior partners of apartheid," said the letter, a copy of which was made available to SAPA.

"We therefore demand that our right to peaceful protest is respected by your government and in particular your minister of law and order, Mr A. Vlok and his security forces."

The MDM called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, the unbanning of all banned organisations, the end to political trials and executions, the removal of troops from the townships, the end of the state of emergency and all forms of repression and the repeal of all discriminatory legislation.

The defiance campaign initiated by the Mass Democratic Movement was a peaceful, nonviolent way to relieve the government of the "albatross" of apartheid which hung around its neck, the letter said.

"The Mass Democratic Movement like millions of other South Africans, both black and white, can take no more.

"We are peace-loving people who believe in democracy and justice. But we firmly believe that apartheid is incompatible with both peace and justice," the letter said.

National Party To Win With 'Reduced Majority'

MB0209165089 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
4 Sep 89 p 3

[By Erik Larsen]

[Text] The National Party (NP) is expected to win Wednesday's general election, but with a reduced majority, according to political analysts.

Several political commentators believe the Democratic Party's (DP) association with the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) could be its "swan song", especially in view of events in the past few days in which police were involved in clashes with MDM supporters.

Other analysts believe the Conservative Party (CP) draws support only from a certain sector of the electorate and its attempts to increase its support base—by attacking the NP on security issues and accusing it of economic mismanagement—has failed.

The acting State President, Mr F W de Klerk's leadership style is seen by some as having turned the tide in the NP's favour.

Professor Hermann Gilomee, head of political studies at the University of Cape Town (UCT) predicts the NP will capture between 95 and 105 seats. It won 122 seats in the last election.

He says the CP will win between 35 and 45 seats and the DP between 25 and 35.

NP Surge

Prof Gilliomee said that since Mr de Klerk took over the leadership of the NP, there had been a strong surge in NP support.

"Mr de Klerk projects himself well, especially on television, and his trips to meet African leaders has counted strongly in his favour."

Prof Giliomee believes the DP peaked too soon.

"They would have done much better had the election taken place a few weeks ago."

He said the CP had failed to substantially damage the image of the NP.

Professor Hennie Kotze, head of the Department of Political Science at Stellenbosch University, predicts the NP will win between 95 and 100 seats, the CP 40 to 44 and the DP 25 to 30.

He said the CP had reached the ceiling of its support, about 35 percent of the White electorate, and he did not believe it could muster more.

Prof Kotze said the link between the MDM and the DP and the NP propaganda surrounding this link would influence certain voters.

Mr F. W. de Klerk's "new dynamic leadership style" had played an important role in stopping the drift away from the NP, said the professor.

Professor David Welsh, head of Southern African Studies at UCT, believes the NP will win between 83 and 98 seats, the CP 40 to 50 and the DP 28 to 33.

"My view is that a hung Parliament is unlikely, but not impossible."

He said the "disgusting propaganda" which the NP was propagating against the MDM would probably damage the DP "a little bit".

Prof Welsh said that should violence increase in the next few days, it would affect support for the DP.

He said the "vigour", with which the government was clamping down on various anti-apartheid groups was what one could expect before an election and was aimed at getting votes.

"People can be stampeded in times of tension and conflict. They look at a completely illusionary view of what security means. They believe security comes from the barrel of a gun and they will vote for the party which offers them this kind of security."

Mr de Klerk's brother, Dr Willem de Klerk, a co-founder of the DP, believes the NP will win the election.

"My guess is NP 104 seats, CP 38 and DP 24," he said, writing in last week's issue of FINANCE WEEK.

He said voters who were initially going to vote for the DP and who were now supporting the NP were doing so because they believed that the acting State President would gradually move into the DP's framework.

Faith in FW

"The perception that De Klerk will bring about change in policy is based on the image of openness which surrounds him... De Klerk's visit to Africa, his victory over P. W. Botha who attempted to discredit him, as well as his irreproachable behaviour about a new SA [South Africa] which he will establish through negotiation, has brought an euphoria of hope to many DP supporters."

Dr De Klerk attributed the DP losing support to three factors.

- The government tactic to focus on the actions of the MDM as a security crisis, resulting in some DP voters reverting to the old belief that the ANC [African National Congress] and its subsidiaries had to be broken by a strong hand;
- The letter sent by the DP to its candidates, to the effect that the MDM had to be handled very carefully, caused a loss of potential faith in the DP's ability to deal with a crisis, and
- The DP had not succeeded in cornering the NP in regard to its negotiation plan.

Well-known political commentator, Professor Willem Kleynhans, believed that a hung Parliament was a very strong possibility. He saw the NP winning 84 seats, the CP 48 and the DP 34.

Exciting

"This is the most exciting general election since 1921—the last time that three very strong political parties opposed one another."

Prof Kleynhans stressed that should there be further confrontation between the police and MDM supporters, it would reflect badly on the DP, resulting in further loss of support for the party.

He said that should the NP win the election with less than 15-seat majority, it would be a "major disaster which will send shock waves through the party".

He said this would result in defections to the CP, and the NP would be forced to make an alliance with the DP.

Prof Kleynhans said that should the NP fare badly, it would be "disasterous" to call another election straight away.

Treurnicht on Whites' Right to Own Territory

MB0509055489 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, says that whites have an unquestionable right to their own territory and a right to govern there.

Speaking at Parow, in the Cape, Dr Treurnicht said that the CP believed in self-determination for all and that its endeavors were in line with development of relations elsewhere in the world.

The CP believes that the voters' rolls, schools, and community life can only be kept separate if separate amenities, such as residential areas, are maintained.

Treurnicht Says CP Offers Political Stability

MB0209183789 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1737 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 4 SAPA—The policy of powersharing had led to a redistribution of wealth in South Africa which in turn had impoverished Whites and had caused a decline in foreign confidence, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said tonight.

Giving the CP's last speech of the election campaign, he said a CP government would restore political stability and a White government which would lead to new confidence.

"Any foreign investor must take fright at the announcement of a policy of political powersharing in South Africa because he will inevitably see Third World examples looming before him."

He said the country's salvation did not lie with international bankers who were trying to install a Black ANC [African National Congress] government. South Africa

needed a new government and the CP was the only party which could guarantee political stability and own community life.

Paper Interviews MDM's Morobe on Elections

*MB0209165489 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English
1-7 Sep 89 pp 6, 7*

[Text] The mass democratic movement [MDM] believes the elections on September 6 do not hold any potential for bringing about fundamental change in South Africa.

"In a normal situation, an election means a lot, even where the majority of voters are complacent and not active participants in the voting system," said MDM leader Murphy Morobe in an interview with NEW NATION.

"But in South Africa black South Africans have seen this exercise before. The question is whether this election will herald a brighter future for us all. There's no sign of that."

Morobe said the issues around which parties are campaigning illustrate this starkly.

"If you look at the various promises that have been made, from the Conservative Party (CP) right up to the National Party (NP), it's clear that those taking part in the election process are still fairly conservative," he said.

"Even when one looks at what (National Party leader) F.W. de Klerk has been saying, it is quite clear that he's still not able to move beyond the Verwoerdian premise of group rights and white interests.

"One gets a sense that the white electorate is still being conditioned into not accepting the eventuality of a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

"That is unfortunate, because what we have is a situation where this election will not be any different from previous elections, given the issue that are being dealt with."

Morobe was sceptical about the NP government's current talk about negotiations: "It is quite clear that they are developing a concept of negotiations which has the preservation of white minority dominance built into it.

"And that is precisely where there is going to be direct opposition from our side because we believe that approach can only exacerbate conflict rather than prepare (whites) to accept that South Africa belongs to all who live in it."

As a result, Morobe did not place much hope on a NP victory in the elections. "From our experience with the NP, I don't believe they can offer a better future," he said.

"A better future—and this is what the white electorate should set their sights on—is offered by the positions and

approaches of the extra-parliamentary organisations which seek to build one united nation.

"We don't want our country split into bantustans, to balkanize our state into small, inconsequential (entities) that will be totally dependent on one sector—the white sector."

Morobe said the MDM was not ignoring the NP's claims to be moving away from apartheid. "But," he said, "that is at the level of noise, at the level of the spoken word."

As an example he pointed to police action against black residents who went to white beaches in Cape Town recently as part of the MDM's defiance campaign: "It was a mockery of the NP's own public position against the CP in Boksburg. "What it means, really, is that we're dealing with a bunch of hypocrites. We can never have confidence in people who behave like that, who use double standards, who do the same things they accuse the CP of.

"They have their own Boksburg-by-the-Sea in Cape Town."

However, Morobe stressed, the MDM was not going out of its way either to encourage or discourage the white community from voting.

"But what we are saying to them as they exercise what they call their democratic right to vote, is that they should always bear in mind that that is not a vote sanctioned by us," he said.

"They will have to look at an approach that will begin to broaden their perspectives, to look beyond the NP and the present system.

"They will have to look at what we have put on the table before them: the constitutional guidelines of the African National Congress (ANC), the Freedom Charter and our belief and struggle for a democratic South Africa."

Morobe does not believe a process of fundamental change can be initiated by the NP alone.

"It is something that must, and always has been, coming from the ground, from the pressure of the struggles in the communities, from people's resistance to apartheid at all levels," he said.

"It is that which creates a situation for possible change."

He was scornful of pleas to give de Klerk a chance.

"We don't believe this theory of giving him a chance," he said. "A chance to do what? We remember only too well that we were once asked to give the government six months. Now that period is being extended to five years.

"And if you look at what is being promised during those five years, it is nebulous; it is neither here nor there. It is an old NP position of separate development, the same old NP policy of trying to prescribe.

"Of course, they are presenting themselves as a party for change."

But, Morobe added, "the forces of change lay outside the NP".

"If the NP is to change in any direction, or even if it goes around in circles, it will mainly be because of the efforts of our people through their various formations," he said.

Morobe believes De Klerk will end up the same way as former prime minister and President P.W. Botha.

"Botha came with profound words, calling on whites to adapt or die. But he himself refused to adapt," Morobe said. "The question is whether De Klerk is going to take forward what Botha said and face the real issues.

"And the real issue is not fighting radicals. The real issue is contending with the position put forward by the MDM, by the ANC, that if we are to advance towards genuine negotiations, the NP has to do certain things.

"The NP has enacted certain laws and provisions that proscribe free political expression, that deprive people of basic rights to express their democratic prerogative to shape the future of the country.

"We are saying: remove those obstacles and make it possible for people to engage in open association, and create conditions where the element of trust—important in any negotiations—is built through actions."

Once there is free political association, he said, it would be possible to move to the next stage: drawing up a new constitution.

"And we don't want a constitution that comes from the Human Sciences Research Council or the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research or any institution of experts or technocrats," Morobe emphasised.

"We are looking at a process that will embrace all the people, so that the product in the end is something that we can truly say belongs to us."

He saw the planned anti-apartheid conference as an important step in this process: We see it as an important stepping-stone in the direction of uniting our people, of agreeing on common principles and collectively committing ourselves to working against apartheid.

"Hopefully it will put pressure on the (government) to realise that it cannot hope to stick to its present policies and claim to be representing the majority of South Africans."

ANC Officials Meet Press on Pretoria Talks

MB0209170989 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English
1-7 Sep 89 p 7

[Text] The African National Congress (ANC) this week reiterated its commitment to finding a peaceful solution

to South Africa's problems, but said firmly that negotiations would not take the place of the armed struggle or mass defiance.

Speaking at a press conference in London, top-ranking ANC officials called on the government to respond to its peace plan endorsed by the Organization of African Unity in Harare on August 21.

"The ball is in the court of the Pretoria (government)," an official said. "The apartheid (government) must respond to this African initiative."

He confirmed that the ANC was not prepared to consider renouncing violence before Pretoria did the same.

He said that for the first 50 years of its existence, the ANC had been committed to peace, but a suitable political climate had to be created before negotiations could take place.

The officials listed the ANC's preconditions for a suitable climate for negotiations: the release of all political prisoners; the unbanning of restricted organisations; the removal of all troops from the townships; and the repeal of the state of emergency and other repressive legislation.

He added the demand for an end to political trials and executions.

The official said the ANC will launch a world-wide diplomatic initiative to win broader support for its peace plan.

This involves putting the proposal to the Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth, and later the United Nations, for their endorsement.

The ANC official reiterated some of the points in the peace plan—the movement demanded that negotiations could only take place after a mutually agreed upon ceasefire was signed.

He also declared that the negotiations would have to take place directly between the two parties, without the intervention of a third party.

At the press conference, the ANC circulated the OAU Declaration in which the organisation officially endorsed the peace plan.

The Declaration also committed the OAU to a programme of action which vows to intensify the campaign for mandatory sanctions against South Africa and to mobilise against the rescheduling of Pretoria's foreign debt.

During questioning, the ANC dismissed as "irrelevant" the September 6 poll in which "another tricameral parliament will be launched, while the majority of the people of South Africa remain as onlookers".

But the movement did say that this year's election was different, however, because Southern Africa was at the top of the world agenda.

The ANC further gave its official backing to the anti-apartheid conference planned for October, and emphasised the urgent need to get the Natal peace talks back on the track.

PAC President Rejects OAU Position Paper

*MB0409143789 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
4 Sep 89 p 3*

[Text] Harare—Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] President Zephania Mothopeng has categorically dissociated his organisation from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) position paper on resolving SA's [South Africa's] internal problems by peaceful negotiation.

The paper, officially adopted here last month by the OAU special committee on southern Africa, prepares the ground for talks between Pretoria and "the liberation movement."

In a statement to Zimbabwe's SUNDAY MAIL, Mothopeng revived unhappy memories of the chronic impasse during the 1960-1980 Rhodesian constitutional dispute, when rival nationalist movements repeatedly failed to agree on who represented the black population and strove to outbid each other in militancy.

Mothopeng flatly rejected talks with acting State President F.W. de Klerk until "armed struggle" had markedly improved the bargaining position of black South Africans.

"If others want to throw in the towel, they could do so," said Mothopeng, apparently referring to the ANC [African National Congress].

"Up to now F.W. de Klerk has not committed himself to anything tangible and has not spelled out what negotiation means," he said.

Despite the ANC's much higher profile, the PAC retains substantial diplomatic support in the OAU.

1 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0109121089

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

CP Tries To Instill 'Fears' in Voters—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 1 September says in its page 6 editorial "South Africa has to reach an accommodation with its Black people, a dispensation in which all its races can share power in peace. The National Party (NP) has such a policy and such an aim. Its vision is of a new South Africa. The CP [Conservative Party] has no such vision. It wants South Africa to be returned to a past that cannot be reinstated, and shouldn't be. Voters should therefore not succumb to the fears the CP tries to

instil in them, but should place their confidence in the National Party, which offers security and hope for all its peoples."

THE STAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 September carries a large, color, front page photograph of students at the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits] seen fleeing into the Great Hall "to escape teargas fumes on the campus." Similarly, Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 1-7 September carries a black and white photograph of Wits students who "scatter in all directions after police disperse them." The caption says "over a period of 4 hours, students repeatedly fled, then returned. The impasse was broken when police moved to the perimeters and students filtered away." **'Securocrat' Response to Protest**—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 September in a page 12 editorial says: "No sane South African wants to see law brought into disrepute; that way lies anarchy. But as we watch with dismay the securocrat response to non-violent defiance in the run-up to next week's election, we feel it necessary to sound a solemn warning. If acting State President F.W. de Klerk is serious about wanting to introduce a new era in South Africa, then he should set himself a single priority: to personally ensure that his hopes of peace through negotiation do not vanish in the ashes of senseless confrontation in the coming days. There are two simple tests for him to apply. 1) Are the police being required to implement defensible or indefensible laws? 2) Are the 'crimes' such that they would be recognised as crimes in other societies?" "Arresting prominent women, teargassing an archbishop, breaking up meetings, rounding up Black Sash ladies, trying to enforce restriction orders on people who have been found guilty of no offence...these actions owe everything to totalitarianism, nothing to the rule. They inflame passions that any sensible government would want to dampen. They should not be allowed to happen."

BUSINESS DAY

Voting for Democrats Only 'Sane' Option—"A vote for the Conservative Party is an emotional, not intellectual, action; it is highly irrational," remarks a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 September. "More interesting is the choice between the National Party's version of reform leading to negotiation, and the Democratic Party's [DP] version of negotiation leading to renewal." The NP's alternative "is grudging and defensive, the DP's seeks—albeit gropingly—to engage whites constructively in the building of a new nation. The choice comes in two parts: this election, and the next. This election will be won by the National Party whose promises of reform along the path broadly mapped out by the Law Commission, if they are fulfilled, are not to be scorned." "To the extent that the Nationalists lose seats to the right, their determination to reform will be diluted; to the extent that they lose seats to the Democratic Party, they will be reassured that reform is the path to the future. And if the election ends in a

hung Parliament, so much the better: the Nationalists will be brought immediately to the choice between aligning themselves with the right or the left—one nation, or many tribes?" BUSINESS DAY says those voters who know "that this country has only one sane option can begin next week to lay down a power base for national renewal."

SOWETAN

Soweto Student Violence 'Disturbing'—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 1 September warns in its page 6 editorial "the violence involving pupils in Soweto schools has started assuming very disturbing proportions." "We now find it totally unacceptable that schooling should be halted simply because, among other things, pupils have to go on a hunt for people suspected of complicity in the death of schoolmates." "Pupils must not be allowed to take the law into their own hands." **White Politics Based on 'Contempt' for Blacks**—In his "Perspective" column on page 8 Joe Thloloe writes that "at the bottom of white politics is the incredible contempt for blacks. There is a belief that when we get one-person-one-vote South Africa will be plunged into chaos. Even the parties to the left of the National Party show this pathological fear. The election debate among the white parties is not on how this country will become a democracy where there is justice for all, but on the ways of maintaining white control." Thloloe further says the fact that De Klerk is being paraded as the saviour of this country, the Moses who will lead it out of its present crisis, would be amusing if it was not so sick. As he is talking about dismantling apartheid, he is throwing the people who are genuinely interested in the dismantling of apartheid into jail."

CAPE TIMES

Editorial Urges 'More Pressure' on De Klerk—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 28 August in a page 8 editorial says "the far right wing is seeking to persuade the electorate that Mr De Klerk is selling out to the ANC" through his visit to Zambia. "Such transparent nonsense should make little impression. The fact is that negotiation which includes the ANC is not high on Mr De Klerk's list of priorities, although he seeks to convince Mrs Thatcher and the enlightened section of the South African electorate of his flexibility and readiness to talk." "Unless he is placed under rather more pressure from an enlightened electorate than the NP faced in 1987, Mr De Klerk will seek to spin things out. Yet Lusaka represents a change of direction and it is welcome." **Pretoria, ANC in No Hurry To Negotiate**—"Neither Pretoria nor the ANC are in a hurry to negotiate" notes Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 29 August in a page 10 editorial. "Mr De Klerk wants to see how he does at the polls before he works out his game plan. And the ANC wants more time to build up support in the international community." Now "that the ice has been broken" by F.W. de Klerk's visit to Zambia "let him get on with it. Having raised expectations, he will pay the price if he hesitates now. And so will South

Africa." **Criticism of Police Handling of 'White Reactionaries'**—Referring to "right-wing vigilantes" who are resorting to violence in Pretoria against "organisers of the anti-apartheid bus campaign," a second editorial on the same page says it is the police's "first duty" to apprehend these criminals. However, the South African Police's "record in tracking down right-wing terrorists is inexplicably poor, in contrast to its success rate in nailing terrorists on the left-wing. Here is an opportunity to dispel public suspicion that they do not try as hard with violent white reactionaries as they do with violent black radicals."

DIE BURGER

Mass Movement Activities Not Peaceful—"The longer the so-called Mass Democratic Movement continues with its 'protests,' the clearer it becomes its activities are not as peaceful as the Democratic Party says," remarks a page 10 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 28 August. Therefore, "it is hardly imaginable the government will receive any support from the DP for firm action. For the DP it is clearly more important to maintain good relations with the extremists. What the DP does not understand is that the voters do not hesitate to dispose of such a party."

DIE BURGER

Democrats See 'Merit' in Police Actions—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 29 August in a page 16 editorial says the DP's leadership now "see merit in certain actions of the police in the present unrest." "There can only be one reason for this: The DP realizes violent resistance of the so-called MDM is costing it votes." However, "the protection the DP is giving the MDM even now, must be great encouragement to the protesters. But it can repair the damage it has helped to inflict on the country to a certain extent. It can tell radical groups they should rather test Mr F.W. de Klerk's commitment to negotiation and the removal of discrimination. We will probably wait in vain for that."

BEELD

RSA To Negotiate Own Solutions—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 30 August says in a page 14 editorial F.W. de Klerk had "the courage of his conviction" to visit Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and "in the process became a key player to put the subcontinent affairs in order." South Africa has "constructively become part of the process. This is also the answer for those on the right who wanted to place De Klerk's trip under suspicion. He did not go to talk about the ANC, as both he and President Kaunda said even before the meeting. In truth, the message over the last couple of weeks has been that South Africa will negotiate its own solutions. It does not need third parties that create the appearance of interference."

THE NAMIBIAN

Lister Doubts Cessation of Security Police Activities—

Editor Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 25 August: "Apart from increased incidents of intimidation, particularly in the far north (the word 'intimidation' is largely a misnomer in many of these cases, since they amount to attempted murder and more serious charges than the word implies) the 'death threat brigade' has started up again." Lister believes the intimidators who "delight in tape-recorded obscene or threatening calls" have "access to a certain network of sorts. What a pity, I often feel, that the security police are no longer operative, according to the police chief, the Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and telephone tapping therefore non-existent. They could otherwise have traced these callers—because 'intimidation' is certainly a fit word for this type of action. However, I pause to wonder my mail still arrives looking grubby and

well-read, in view of the reported cessation of the activities of the security branch(es)! So perhaps Mr Pienaar could check his police departments once again in order to establish beyond any doubt that there is no mail interception and telephone tapping." Lister also urges "decisive action" from Pienaar "with regard to the activities of the 'right-wing'." **Police Conduct 'Witch-Hunts' for SWAPO Fighters—**The page 7 editorial asks why Administrator General Louis Pienaar would want to know "the total number of former SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] combatants." The combatants "are combatants no more and those who have returned have done so as returnees. Already it is evident that the police have been conducting witch-hunts for certain former fighters. In addition to which, Mr Pienaar claimed that South Africans had freely disclosed the numbers of their armed forces; something we strongly dispute. In the past the SWATF [South-West Africa Territory Force] were not even prepared to say how many people failed to turn up for military service."

Angola

Minister Urges Savimbi To End War; Offers Post

MB0309183889 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The Angolan Government is prepared to give a post to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi if he withdraws temporarily from politics and ceases armed activity on Angolan territory.

This was disclosed by Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro van Dunem in Belgrade, where he is meeting his non-aligned counterparts.

Says RSA Aids UNITA

MB0209134489 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Angola has accused South Africa of continuing to give military aid to UNITA rebels.

Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro da Castro Van Dunem says this is despite the promise to stop aid following a southern African peace package signed last year.

Fighting between the Angolan Government and UNITA has started again after the cease-fire agreement signed 2 months ago. Van Dunem says the only reason UNITA is still able to fight is because they are still getting aid from South Africa.

He made the accusation in the Yugoslavian city of Belgrade, where he is attending a summit of the Non-aligned Movement.

Government Said on Offensive To Retake Mavinga

AU0309145289 Paris AFP in English 2106 GMT
2 Sep 89

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 2 (AFP)—The Angolan Armed Forces have launched a major offensive to retake the town of Mavinga, in Cuando-Cubango Province of southeast Angola and the last UNITA bastion before the rebels' headquarters in Jamba, the Portuguese news agency LUSA reported Saturday.

In a despatch from the Angolan capital Luanda, LUSA quoted official Angolan sources as saying that clashes between government forces and those of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) lasting more than a week had left heavy casualties on both sides.

UNITA, which is led by Jonas Savimbi, was said to have shot down three MiG-23 planes and a Gazelle helicopter.

The government forces were said to have succeeded in crossing the Lomga, Cuito and Kuzumbia Rivers, and some battalions were believed to be posing a direct threat to UNITA's hold on Mavinga, LUSA said.

A ceasefire and moves to reconciliation between UNITA and the government in Luanda was announced in Gbadolite, Zaire on June 22, but appear to have remained a dead letter so far.

The civil war in Angola has been going on virtually since the country's independence from Portugal in 1975.

Ministry Denies Mavinga Clashes

MB0309194789 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1915 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] A Defense Ministry source today denied alleged violent clashes in the Mavinga area, Cuando Cubango Province, between FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces.

The source told ANGOP that certain Western agencies had broadcast false and baseless claims that FAPLA forces were engaging the UNITA gang in bloody clashes to occupy Mavinga. He said our Air Force has not lost any (?aircraft) in alleged clashes.

He also reiterated that FAPLA forces are not currently onto any major offensive. Instead, it is only responding to enemy action, ensuring the protection of civilians and safeguarding our territorial integrity.

Asked to comment on claims the enemy has a military [words indistinct] in diamond-rich Cafunfo area, Lunda Norte Province, the Defense Ministry spokesman said enemy action in that area has long been negligible. The Defense Ministry source said such information is only a propaganda exercise and added life continues as usual in that area.

FAPLA Claims 147 Enemy Troops Killed 23-29 Aug

MB0209090789 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff informed ANGOP yesterday that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs have been stepping up their actions against civilians, thus avoiding clashes with our armed forces.

The source categorically denied that any large-scale offensive was in progress against the UNITA puppet gangs in southeastern Angola. The source fitted FAPLA's operations within their right to defend themselves and protect the people from UNITA attacks.

According to the FAPLA chief of general staff, our forces killed 147 enemy soldiers and captured 29 others during operations carried out against UNITA between 23 and 29 August. During the same period, our forces freed 43 civilians, and captured 52 weapons, including 10 rocket launchers, 3 60-mm mortars, 2 81-mm mortars, 70

assorted grenades, various antipersonnel and antitank mines, 2 transceivers, and 3 missiles.

Seven civilians and one UNITA soldier surrendered to our forces. Our forces suffered 8 dead and 11 wounded; 5 are missing. Regrettably, 23 civilians were killed, 27 wounded and 13 abducted.

Lesotho

BBC: Lekhanya To Admit To Killing Student

MB0109160789 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 1 Sep 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Major General Lekhanya, the Lesotho head of state, has apparently come clean to an inquest in Maseru.

It is into the shooting of a young student. A girl was involved, and there was much finger pointing, and it was alleged that either Maj Gen Lekhanya or his bodyguard had pointed the gun that shot the student.

There was muttering of a coverup when the inquest opened in the absence of Lekhanya, who had gone off to Pretoria to talk to Mr de Klerk. But Lekhanya came back denying that he was ducking the issue and today he has issued a statement through his lawyer about his part in the killing.

From Maseru, Joe Molefe reports:

[Begin Molefe recording] The legal representative for Lesotho's military ruler, Maj Gen Justin Lekhanya, announced today that his client would testify at the inquest that he fired shots at a student to rescue a young woman who was being molested by the student on the campus of the Lesotho Agricultural College in Maseru last December.

Advocate Hendricus Laubscher of the Pretoria Bar, appearing for Maj Gen Lekhanya, put the statement of the major general to the woman who was molested, Miss Puleng Makara, at the end of the woman's evidence at the inquest in Maseru today. Mr Laubscher said Maj Gen Lekhanya will say that he was at the home on the college campus on the night in question when he heard a terrifying, panic-stricken scream from the woman, and then it appeared to him that she was in grave danger and in fear of her life. He then ran in the woman's direction, followed by his bodyguard, Sergeant (Potato Mujahomo), and, as they approached her, they saw a man on top of her and she was screaming and shouting continuously, in need of help.

Mr Laubscher said Maj Gen Lekhanya will further say that what he saw there created the impression that the woman was being either raped, seriously assaulted, or even being murdered. As they approached them, the man sprang up and started to run away in the opposite direction. The major general will say he followed the

man for a couple of yards while the sergeant remained with the woman. He called on the man to stop, with the intention of arresting him for what he had done. He fired two shots into the air, but this had no effect on the man, who continued to run, and it became clear that the man was going to escape. He then fired a third shot in the direction of the deceased, which struck the fleeing man fatally.

Adv Laubscher told the inquest that the major general will further say that he instructed the sergeant to accompany the woman to the Maseru Police Station and never suggested that he should report anything else, except what he saw happen that night. [end recording]

Mozambique

Renamo Says Cuban Troops Arrive

MB0209150989 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels have claimed that Cuban troops have entered Mozambique to support government forces in their 14-year-old civil war.

In a statement released in the Portuguese capital of Lisbon, Renamo says the arrival of almost 600 Cuban combat troops will complicate peace negotiations.

There has been no comment from the Mozambique Government.

Peace talks between Renamo and Mozambican church leaders resumed in Nairobi again this week.

AFP Report

AB0309090889 Paris AFP in English 2111 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Lisbon, Sept 2 (AFP)—A total of 595 Cuban soldiers arrived in Mozambique recently, the Renamo guerrilla movement said Saturday, adding that the move could "complicate" the search for an end to the country's civil war.

In a statement delivered to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) said the Cuban soldiers were "of the black race" and asserted that some of them had been part of the Cuban military contingency currently withdrawing from Angola.

In the statement, Renamo also called for direct talks with government in Maputo.

Angolan Foreign Minister Pays 'Brief Visit'

MB0409182289 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem paid a brief visit to Maputo today. He was

carrying a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Joaquim Chissano, his Mozambican counterpart. The message was received by People's Assembly chairman Marcelino dos Santos since President Chissano is attending the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade. Our colleague Teresa Lima interviewed Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem at Maputo International Airport about the peace process in Angola.

[Lima] Pedro de Castro van Dunem said the Angolan Government still has faith in the mediating role played by Zairian President Mobutu, stressing the latter's efforts to make progress. The Angolan minister stressed: However, the process is a complex and difficult one, and the deep wounds will take a long time to heal.

In an exclusive interview with Radio Mozambique before his departure this evening, Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy mentioned the offer made by the Angolan Government to give a honorary title to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi.

[Begin Loy recording] This is a honorary title which will enable the country to keep in touch with him as an individual. The title will enable him to feel, let us say, as part of the nation. As we have said, this is a honorary title. Since Savimbi will be based abroad, he cannot have a post, the exercise of which would imply his presence in the country. [end recording]

The Angolan foreign minister said, however, that Jonas Savimbi categorically rejects his voluntary and temporary exile from Angola's political scene. According to Loy, this presupposes that the UNITA leader is not interested in the peace process. Turning to Savimbi's call for a special UNITA congress this month, Pedro de

Castro van Dunem said the Angolan Government will continue to make efforts to implement the peace plan, and UNITA will perhaps decide whether to join the plan or not. Loy said that the Luanda government is trying to make South Africa assume its role in the process, and make a positive contribution so as to make UNITA accept the positions adopted by Angola and the African heads of state in Gbadolite.

Meets RSA's Pik Botha

*MB0209181089 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 4 Sep 89*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says it is of decisive importance that matter agreed upon at Gbadolite and Harare and matters still needing clarification should be addressed and that in the meantime all parties act with constraint.

Mr Botha was with his Angolan counterpart, Mr Pedro van Dunem Loy, in Maputo today. The meeting took place at the request of Angola and is the first bilateral meeting between South Africa and Angola on the simmering crisis in Angola.

Mr Botha said in a statement in Maputo that the security situation in southern Africa was reviewed. It was agreed that it was of urgent importance that all countries of the region should also cooperate in joint economic development programs. Mr Botha confirmed that the conflict situation in Angola was in the first instance an Angolan problem and said that the South African Government would support mediating efforts which could lead to a genuine cease-fire at the earliest possible moment. There was a grave danger that the conflict in Angola might be rekindled as a result of different interpretations of the Gbadolite accord.

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